

## REMARKS

Claim 1 has been amended to call for a filler material including a desiccant mixed into said filter material to seal a region between a front and back plate (of a module) and the region between adjacent modules.

In some embodiments of the present invention a module may include two parallel plates surface mounted together. *See* Figure 2. Filler material may be between the front and back plates. The same filler material may also be in the region between adjacent modules. Because a metal can is not required, the array display of some embodiments of the present invention may include components that are thinner, lighter, and that have a longer lifetime.

In contrast, Sakaguchi employs a cap structure into which a liquid filling agent is injected. Column 3, lines 33-41. The cap structure (9) of Sakaguchi is required to contain the liquid filling agent. As such, the display of claim 1 is different from Sakaguchi in a way that is not the mere duplication of working parts.

Harvey fails to cure the deficiency of Sakaguchi. That is, merely having more than one pixel array (12) in no way suggests modules that have the same filler material between two parallel plates and adjacent modules. Thus, amended claim 1 is distinguished over Sakaguchi and Harvey.

Under Similar analysis, independent claim 11 is also distinguished over the cited art.

New claim 27 calls for a plurality of modules, each module including a front plate and back plate parallel to the front plate, an organic light emitting material formed on one side of the front plate, the material to extend to the end of the module, and a filler material including a desiccant mixed into the filler material to secure the back plate over the one side of the front plate, and to seal the region between the front and back plates and the region between adjacent modules.

Sakaguchi fails to disclose a light emitting layer that extends to the end of a module. For example, Sakaguchi uses a cap to contain a liquid that surrounds the light

emission layer. Thus, Sakaguchi doesn't provide for a material that extends to the end of a module.

In contrast, in some embodiments of the present invention an offset is not acceptable, especially in array displays. Thus, the OLED structure may extend to the end of the display module array displays. The filler material may fill the region between the parallel plates and the seams between adjacent modules. Sakaguchi in view of Harvey fails to teach or suggest such a display. As such, new claim 27 is believed to be patentable.

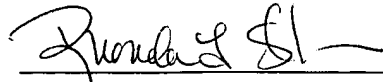
Regarding claims 18 and 24, in Figure 3 of Sakaguchi, the cap (9a) has glass welded thereto, which is adhered by an adhesive 17 that does *not* include a desiccant. Column 4, lines 23-30. Also, layer (3) and layer (8) are deposited using vacuum deposition methods. Column 2, lines 34-45. Thus, Sakaguchi does not disclose securing modules to a carrier with a filler material including a desiccant. That is, the liquid filling agent is contained by the cap structure and other means are used for securing. Accordingly, for this additional reason *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

Regarding claims 19 and 25, pursuant to the rejection of claim 1, cap (9a) teaches a back plate. Office Action, page 2. The liquid filling agent does not extend beyond the structure (9a). Thus, *prima facie* obviousness has not been established with respect to these claims.

In view of the amendments and remarks herein, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance. The examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504(ITL.0618US).

Respectfully submitted,

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